FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1843. [NO. 1358.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

COPARTNERSHIP.

T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57tf

☞ The next Session of Floral College will commence the first Monday in July, under the management of the Rev. J. R. McIntosh and Lady.

Rates of Tuition are as follows—for Session of six months:—

Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$6 00
The above, with English Grammar, History, Arithmetic, and Geography,	10 00
The above, with the highest branches of Science, Mathematics, and Latin and Greek Languages, (if desired.)	12 00
EXTRA.	
Music on the Piano,	$16 00
Use of the Piano,	2 00
Painting and Drawing,	5 00
Needle Work,	2 50
French,	5 00

Boarding, Washing and Bedding, can be had at the Steward's House at $7 50 a month. The same, including Lights and Fuel, can also be had at $7 a month with other persons who keep Boarding Houses at the place, viz: Mr. M. D. Murphy, Maj. Alex. Watson, and Mrs. McQueen.
June 6, 1843. 57tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime RIO COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

SAND-HILL RESIDENCE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Rent for the ensuing Summer, or for the whole year. Terms $50 a year, or $12 a month for the Summer months. Apply to
C. B. MALLETT.
May 23 1843. 55tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to contract for the building of a *fire proof* Court House in the town of Pittsborough, in Chatham County, will receive Sealed Proposals until the 10th day of July next.

All persons making proposals will accompany their bids with a plan and specification. The Commissioners having agreed on no particular one except that the building is to be about 65 feet long and 45 feet wide, with 6 Offices below and a Court Room and 2 Jury rooms above. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, which are to be of the best quality, and the whole Job to be completed in an architectural and workmanlike manner. The foundation will be of Stone, and the balance of the Building of Brick. Payments will be made as the work progresses. Bond with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the Contract.

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
ISAIAH BURNETT,
CHARLES LUTTERLOH,
HENRY A. LONDON,
JOSEPH BYNUM,
Commissioners.

Pittsborough, June 5, 1843. 57tf

The Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Register, Greensborough Patriot and Petersburg Intelligencer will insert 4 times and forward accounts to H. A. London for payment.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

FARE REDUCED.

ON and after the 1st day of June, the fare for Passengers on this Road will be reduced to an average of 4½ cents per mile, or $4 from Raleigh to Gaston.

A reduction of the Stage fare South, from Raleigh to Columbia, will also be made it a proportion corresponding with the above rates. Travellers from the North, destined to any point in the Middle or Western section of North Carolina, the upper part of South Carolina, or the Eastern portion of Tennessee, will find the route by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road the most expeditious and comfortable. Excellent Stage and Hack lines run South and West from Raleigh, and also in various other directions from the principal Depots on the Road.

☞ Persons from the North, wishing to travel this route, should be careful to take the Greensville Train at the Junction near Belfield, Va.

R. & G. Rail Road Office, May 26, 1843. 57-6t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, Allen D. Cameron, who being duly sworn, deposeth and sayeth, that on or about the 18th of the present month, (May,) he lost the following Notes, on which Judgments were had, viz:

Colin Cameron's Note for	$178 01
Thomas Munroe's Note for	139 96
William D. Cameron's Note for	105 50
Colin Cameron's Note for	46 42
William D. Cameron's Note for	24 23
Samuel Cameron's Note for	75 66

ALLEN D. CAMERON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, May 30, 1843.
THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*

☞ The Subscriber hereby gives notice, that the above described Notes are lost, and he cautions the public against trading for them.—The makers of the respective Notes are also notified not to pay them to any other person, or to his order.

Signed, ALLEN D. CAMERON.
May 30, 1843. 57-2w

Long handle Steel & Iron Shovels.

18 DOZEN (J. Wood & Son) superior long handle Steel and Iron Shovels, just received and for sale low by
JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
May 20, 1843. 55-1m

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6½ cents, ninety days.
C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1843. 42tf

MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

BULWER'S NOVELS, at 25 cents each, viz: Last of the Barons; Alice; Ernest Maltravers; Eugene Aram; Paul Clifford; Last Days of Pompeii; Pelham; Devereux; Rienzi;

The Czarina, 25; Martin Chuzzlewit, by Boz, at 7 1-2 per No.; O'Connell's Ireland, 25; Life of John C. Calhoun, 12 1-2; Jack Hinton, 50; Charles O'Malley, 1 25; Pictorial History of the United States, 25 cents per No.; The Marriage Ring, 37 1-2; Young Ladies Friend.

Milman's History of the Jews, 3 vols, for 75; Moffett's Southern Africa at $1; Taylor's Ancient Christianity, 1 30.

Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art, at 25 cents per No.

E. J. HALE.

LARGE SALE OF Valuable PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber, being under the necessity of closing his present business, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 6th day of July next, if not disposed of at Private Sale, ALL HIS REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:—

NINE VALUABLE SLAVES,

Comprising 1 Man, 3 Women, and 5 Boys & Girls.
All his Household Furniture.
2 Horses and 6 head of Cattle.
1 two horse Wagon and 1 Cart and Gear.
Sundry Plantation Tools.
A small stock of Coach-maker's Materials, and sundry articles of Store Furniture, Paints, &c.

REAL ESTATE.

His Dwelling House and Lot on Dick Street, containing 1 1-6 acres, well improved.

1 vacant Lot on Hay Street, now leased to John W. Baker, 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay Street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining Charles T. Haigh, Esq., 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining the above, 39 ft. 10 in. front on Hay street.

100 acres of Land, on the waters of Black River and Silver Run.

Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 3 miles from town, on the Chatham Road, with about 260 acres of Land.

The above Property will be sold on a liberal credit, which will be made known on the day of Sale.
JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1843. 56ts

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. At Augusta.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13¼ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

John T. Moorman and others, *vs.* Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, Abner Ely and wife Celia, and Sarah Moorman, heirs at law of John Moorman, deceased.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Ely and wife Celia, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.
JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

Walter Mask and others, *vs.* Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte.

Bullions' Grammars are very highly esteemed in the numerous Seminaries and Schools where they are already in use. They are sold by Booksellers generally throughout the country. Copies may be had for examination on application at the Book Store of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, where they are for sale.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CAPITAL PRIZES FOR JUNE!

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 36 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 24th of June, 1843.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,690, $4,000, $3,000, 5 prizes of $1,500, 10 prizes of $1,200, 100 prizes of $1,000, 100 do. of $400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
May 29, 1843. 56-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Bullions' Series of Grammars,

English, Latin & Greek, on the same plan,

For the use of Common Schools, Academies and Colleges.

Published by ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., New York.

THE object in preparing and publishing this series of Grammars is two-fold: 1st. To condense and arrange in a plain and simple form, as a text-book for the use of schools, all that is important in the latest and best works on those subjects; and 2d. As the general principles of all languages are the same, to arrange the leading parts in all these in the same order—to express the same things in the same language, so that the study of one Grammar may be rendered a more effectual assistance in the study of another, and that the confusion and difficulty unnecessarily occasioned by the study of elementary works differing widely from each other in their language and structure may be avoided. They are the result not only of much study and careful comparison, but of nearly twenty-five years' experience in the school-room, during which the wants of pupils and the character of books best adapted to these wants have been carefully noted. A few recommendations from high sources are given below:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The undersigned hold the responsibility of recommendation as an important one—often abused, and very frequently used to oblige a personal friend, or to get rid of an urgent applicant. They farther appeal to their own conduct for years past, to show that they have only occasionally assumed this responsibility; and therefore feel the greater confidence in venturing to recommend the examination, and the adoption of the Rev. Dr. Bullions' English Grammar, as at once the most concise and the most comprehensive of any with which they are acquainted; as furnishing a satisfactory solution of nearly all the difficulties of the English language; as containing a full series of exercises in false syntax, with rules for their correction; and finally, that the arrangement is in every way calculated to carry the pupil from step to step in the successful acquisition of that most important end of education, the knowledge and use of the English language.

GIDEON HAWLEY.
T. ROMEYN BECK.
JOHN A. DIX.

March 1, 1842.

From the Biblical Repertory.

We know Mr. Bullions only as the author of a Greek and an English Grammar. The latter is decidedly the best with which we are acquainted, and the same perspicacity and strength which it exhibits are exhibited in the Greek one. It contains no new nomenclature, no innovations in language, no startling paradoxes, no short cuts to literature. Though simple, plain and short, it is such a book as none but a scholar could produce. The circulation of a hundred thousand copies would do wonders in correcting our national tendency towards a corrupt dialect and idiom.

Bullions' Greek Grammar.—We have examined the second edition of Dr. Bullions' Greek Grammar, and consider it, upon the whole, the best Grammar of the Greek language with which we are acquainted. Judicious teachers pursuing the plan marked out by the author in his preface, would usually conduct their pupils to a competent knowledge of the language in a less time by several months than by the systems formerly in use. We therefore give it our cordial recommendation.

ELIPHALET NOTT.
R. PROUDFIT.
ALONZO POTTER.

Union College, December 19, 1840.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Daniel D. Whedon, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Ct.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, March 29, 1842.

Rev. Dr. Bullions—Dear Sir: Although I have not the honor of your personal acquaintance, I take the liberty of addressing to you my thanks for your excellent Greek Grammar. Notwithstanding many personal, urgent and interesting appeals in favor of other grammars—and our literary market seems to abound with that kind of stock—the intrinsic superiority of your manual over every rival, induced me, after I saw your last edition, to adopt it in the Greek department of the Wesleyan University, and the success of my present Freshman class amply justifies the course.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SERIES.

From the Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

No one I think can ever examine the series of Grammars published by Dr. Bullions, without a deep conviction of their superior excellence. When the English Grammar, the first in the series, was published in 1834; it was my pleasure, in connection with some honored individuals in the city of Albany, to bear the highest testimony to its worth; that testimony, if I mistake not, received the unanimous approval of all whose judgment can or ought to influence public opinion. I have seen, with great gratification, that the 2d and 3d in the series, the Latin and Greek, have met with the same favorable judgment, which I believe to be entirely deserved, and in which I do most heartily concur.

From the Hon. Alfred Conkling, Judge of the U. States Court in the Northern District of New York, published in the Cayuga Patriot.

Bullions' Series of Grammars.—By the recent publication of "The Principles of Latin Grammar," this *series* of Grammars (English, Latin and Greek) is at length completed. To their preparation, Dr. Bullions has devoted many years of the best portion of his life. In the composition of these books, he has shown an intimate acquaintance with the works of his ablest predecessors; and while upon the one hand, he has not scrupled freely to avail himself of their labors, on the other hand, by studiously avoiding all that is objectionable in them, and by remodelling, improving, and illustrating the rest, he has unquestionably succeeded in constructing the best—decidedly the very best—grammar, in each of the three above named languages, that has yet appeared.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.
E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38tf

A BIRD VENTRILOQUIST.

GRANVILLE, (N. C.) MAY 29, 1843.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: On a visit to Oxford, in this county, a few weeks since, I was shown a chicken with four feet, and a terrapin with two heads; the former, which we must call a quadruped, and the latter a young janus, were both in good health and doing well. But one of the greatest natural curiosities which I have ever seen is a redbreast, which has taken up its residence in a grove of Rev. Josiah Crudup, a gentleman in whose family I am now living. This bird, which, in size, shape, and color, resembles the common redbreast, not only sings very sweetly, but frequently crows like a domestic cock. Its note generally is that of a young cock just learning to crow, though it sometimes sounds like old chanticleer himself, when heard on a still morning at a distance of about half or three-quarters of a mile. But the most singular trait in its character appears to be that of a ventriloquist. This was first discovered by Mr. Crudup, who noticed it perched on a tree not far distant working its mouth, but could detect no sound. He observed another bird not far distant, which he supposed to be the one which was singing and crowing, but has since discovered his mistake. I have just been listening to it, in company with several other gentlemen. One moment his voice appears to be in one part of the grove, the next it seems to be exactly in an opposite direction. Had these facts not come within the limits of my observation, I should have felt considerable hesitancy in spreading them before the public; but I will not only pledge my honor as a Christian minister for the truth of these statements, but can prove them by several others who have witnessed the same facts which I here disclose. Yours, very respectfully,
L. K. WILLIE.

Outrage in a Court of Justice.—A fatal and disgraceful rencounter took place in the court room during the session of the Court at Canton, Mississippi, on the 20th ultimo, between Mr. Jeremiah Ellington and T. C. Tupper, Esq. Mr. Tupper was addressing the jury upon the trial of a criminal case, in which Ellington was prosecutor, and was commenting legitimately and properly upon the evidence, when Ellington came up behind him, and struck him twice or thrice over the head with a huge stick. Mr. T. thereupon seized a sword cane that lay near him, with which he stabbed his antagonist under the left arm. Mr. Ellington died a few minutes afterwards. Great confusion prevailed in the court-room, and Judge Rollins adjourned the Court for a short time. All who witnessed the scene concurred in the opinion that Mr. Tupper's conduct was perfectly justifiable, and the fate of Ellington well deserved.

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON BEE.

SONG OF THE IRISH LASS.

Oh I come from the land of potatoes and buttermilk;
Gem of the Ocean, old Ireland fair!
Where the girls all are lovely, nor hauntingly flutter silk,
To heighten the charms that Dame Nature plants there.
For souls just as true as their faces are pretty—
Who give up the heart when they give up the hand—
To tell a love story or sing a sweet ditty—
None can beat the dear lasses of sweet IRELAND.
Then God bless the land of the harp-garnished banner,
The land of the Shamrock, the home of the brave,
And long may the breeze of prosperity fan her,
Sweet home of my heart, and bright gem of the wave.

An alien I am from her own sweet dominion;
But if I succeed in the scheme I have planned
I soon shall return—and 'tis my opinion,
I'll take back a husband to OLD IRELAND.
But if cruel fate should otherwise will it,
And I ne'er should return to my mother's dear hearth;
A harp still is HERE, and fate cannot still it—
That plays all the time for the land of my birth;
And when the death angel shall cease its vibrations,
And my body is laid low at his dread command,
Its last note shall sound for my absent relations,
And Heaven's best blessings on OLD IRELAND!!

How they Squirm.—An Illinois paper has the following:

"Several fine stocks of spring goods are now opening in this city. See advertisements in this paper. The staple articles of these stocks are mostly of domestic manufacture. Fine American calicoes can be purchased at 25 cents a yard, and less, which are far better than the English article which sold at 37½ cents last year. Other American goods are much lower than last year—the effects of the Whig Tariff."

On this the Money Reporter of Bennett's Herald, (who is by far the ablest writer in that concern,) thus comments:

"The fact of cheap goods is cheering. It is also true that it is the effect of the tariff in some degree. Its operation has been by preventing the proceeds of foreign industry from seeking the West in exchange for its produce, so to depress the prices of agricultural produce, that its growers have not the wherewithal to buy any thing, and the prices of domestic goods have fallen in consequence."

Ah! neighbor! you can't creep out there! Will you say that Tea, Coffee, and other articles wholly Foreign, and *on which no duty is charged*, or only a low one for Revenue, have fallen equally with Domestic Goods? You know they have not. Yet if Free Trade were sound, and your reason for low prices the true one, *these* should have fallen and Manufactured Goods been kept up by the increased duties. And yet you know the fact is quite otherwise.
Tribune.

On the first day of February a new pattern of *Mousselines de Laine* arrived at New York, and were offered by the importer at 14 cents per yard by the case. The agent of a Rhode Island calico printing establishment forwarded a piece of the new style of goods to Providence the day after their arrival, and in sixteen days he had the same style of goods and equal fabric in New York, selling it at ten cents per yard. The manufacturer had but twelve days to engrave the new pattern on a copper cylinder—then hardened and ready for impression; the compound of ingredients for color discovered by chemical experiments—the cloth printed, dried, and cased for market.

Two Commissions for one Post Office!—Charles W. Roberts, who was appointed postmaster at Salem, in New Jersey, seeing the general course of Mr. Tyler, sent in his resignation a short time since. We learn by the Standard that on Wednesday morning *two* commissions were received in town; one for *Solomon H. Merrit*, the former postmaster under Mr. Van Buren, and the other *William Mulford*, one of the vice presidents of the late Tyler convention at Trenton! Mr. Merritt's was dated one day later than the other, and of course confers upon him the appointment. So that the *Tyler* man is jilted!—*Newark Advertiser.*

The Madisonian and the Globe.—The two organs of the Democracy, at Washington, continue to batter-whang each other. The following is John Jones' last broadside:

"*Profligacy of the Globe.*—We never doubted that the Globe was Swiss; that it would serve the master or the party that would pay best. But we were unprepared for its open avowal of this principle. In a leading article of that paper published yesterday, it says: 'Minorities are anti-democratic—unpopular—*unprofitable*—and that's enough to convince all who know us that we are not going for a minority, *if we know that it is a minority.*' Here is a precious confession of a principle of action, which a bandit would blush to avow. The editors have good reason to know how *profitable* it is to be with a good-natured majority, that would shower upon them public printing to such an extent as to enable one of them to invest his hundreds of thousands of dollars in the public stocks.

The Madisonian, in the course of a eulogium on Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania, *naively* remarks:

"The Governor, we suppose, *does not choose to bring his official influence* to bear upon the Presidential question at this time, *which he has an undoubted right to do.*"

Of course he has. He has a right to sell out the patronage of his office to the highest Presidential bidder! That would be less infamous than his previous pardons or his 'lumber' speculations.—*Tribune.*

We see a statement running the rounds of the Loco-Foco papers that Mr. Tyler has remarked, in reply to a question, that the *Gold Spoons* mentioned in Ogle's famous Speech existed only in imagination. This is not true; or, at any rate, the *bill* for them had a very palpable, matter-of-fact existence and was paid out of the Treasury.—*Ibid.*

COUNTRY EDITORS.

A Country Editor is in general a wretched devil—a pitiable species of biped. He is a pack-horse; a scape goat, a factotum. He does every body's business, and "by virtue of his office," is expected to know every thing and do every thing. He is abused, laughed at, and sometimes thrashed. He lives by "his wits"—and very poorly at that. Nobody cares for *him*—and generally, he cares for nobody. He fights his fellow, and his fellow fights him. He is far removed from the "great routes," and publishes stale news. Nobody ever lays *new books* on *his* "table;" and the Arts never send *him* their "first offerings" to obtain a puff. His occupations are manifold—his avocations innumerable; but he hardly ever can "make both ends meet." Often he is a lawyer without practice—sometimes a doctor tired of slaughter. He writes paragraphs; reads "exchange" papers; duns for subscriptions; makes up the mails; sweeps the office, and "totes" water. He uses the pompous pronoun plural in his editorials, in spite of which, in most cases, he is a very *singular* creature. In short, with starvation in *front*, and some angry man's boot in the *rear*, as is most frequently the case with him, he has a wretched time of it, and is, *ex rei necessitate*, a miserable fellow!—*East Alabamian.*

A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

When Dr. Franklin was Minister of the United States in France, he was often importuned by persons, unknown to him, to give them Letters of recommendation. For cases of this kind, and when it was impossible to refuse, he prepared the following model, and, in some instances, actually employed it, to shame persons making such indiscreet applications:

PARIS, April —, 1777.

Sir: The bearer going to the United States, presses me to give him a letter of recommendation, although I know nothing of him, not even his name. This may seem extraordinary, but I assure you it is not uncommon here. Sometimes, indeed, one person unknown brings another equally so to recommend him and sometimes they recommend one another. As for this gentleman, I must refer you to himself for his character and morals, with which he is certainly better acquainted than I possibly can be. I recommend him, however, to those civilities which every stranger of whom we know no harm, has a right to; and I request you will do him all the good offices, and show him all the favor that, on further acquaintance, you shall find he deserves.

B. FRANKLIN.

A London weekly paper, alluding to the recent death of the head of the Arkwright family, and the appropriation of his immense fortune, says: To each of his five sons he gives a million and a half, besides $40,000 a year in land, which goes to the eldest son; and to each of his fifty-one grand-children and great grand-children £14,000, making £700,000 more for this single item. We take it for granted that the daughters, one of whom is the lady of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Wigram, are not left wholly unprovided for.

Snow in June!—It may be announced, as a fact not of every day occurrence, that snow fell yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, in sufficient quantity to be quite palpable on the ground for some minutes after it fell! We announce this fact, not as any thing *very* extraordinary, but because of its bearing upon the well known prophecy of Lorenzo Dow, who, a number of years since, said that in 1843, there would be no King in England,—no President in the United States,—and snow in June.
Roch. Democrat of 2d.

A gentleman engaged in taking the census of Louisville, informs the editor of the *Kentuckian*, that he "came across a man who is 55 years old; he had been married three times; by his first wife he had eleven, by his second wife he had ten, and twelve by his last wife, making thirty-three children, and his wife is now in a most interesting state. Twenty-three of his children are boys, and ten girls, nineteen boys and six girls are living. He married in his 18th year, and remained in a state of widowhood three years."

Rascality of a Dog.—A few days since (says the Brooklyn Daily News) a merchant missed several boots from a package stand just within the door, and resolved to watch closely every person who should come in, with a hope of discovering the thief. He did watch for the space of an hour or two, but, on examination another boot was gone, and, within a short space of time still another. This perplexed the storekeeper, the more especially as no one had entered the store since he had discovered his second loss. A lady entered, inquired for a pair of shoes, when the merchant observed a large dog walk leisurely in, look wistfully around, and then seize another boot. The storekeeper in his wrath threw at the dog the shoes he was about showing the lady. The dog dropped the boot, gave a yell or two, seized the shoes and made off, and when the storekeeper had reached the door the dog was not to be seen. Some *chevalier d'industrie* doubtless trained the dog for the purpose.

The Legislature of Michigan, at its late session repealed all laws making adultery and its kindred crimes penal offences. There were no Whigs in one branch of the Legislature and but five in the other.

The editor of the Richmond Star appears to be an enemy to hasty marriages. He says that young folks ought to court at least a week, and old folks a month before they connubilate.

Onondaga Salt can now be delivered in New York for twenty cents a bushel of 56 pounds. O the wicked Tariff!
N. York Tribune.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

The Examination of the young ladies in this Institution was closed on the 31st ult.

It was as thorough as time would permit, and satisfactory to the Examining Committee.

The Pupils generally sustained an examination creditable both to themselves and their Instructers. While due attention (as was clearly shown by the various specimens of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery exhibited, and by the able and pleasing performance of several Students on the Piano Forte,) is paid to the ornamental and musical department, it was likewise very evident, that mental culture receives more attention than is usual in institutions of a similar character.

The evening was peculiarly interesting. It was our first Commencement. Eight young ladies, viz: Mary L. Morison, Eliza Davis, Mary J. Davis, E. Downing McNeill, Flora McNeill, of Robeson, and Flora Bunting McQueen, Anne C. Shaw, and Mary J. Shaw, of Richmond, were graduated.

The Examination was attended by a large and respectable audience; and if we would judge from the constant attention given, the interest which has hitherto been manifested for this Institution is still unabated.

June 5, 1843.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Commencement of this Institution took place on Thursday last. We were unable to attend, but we understand from gentlemen who were present, that the attendance of visiters was very respectable, and the number of Trustees present greater than usual on such occasions.

The Address before the two Societies by Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington, was, we learn, from competent judges, a worthy offering of an accomplished son to his venerable *Alma Mater*. It was a return for her anxious labors and nursing care, for which she might be grateful and glad. The fires, which glowed in the bosom of her son, in early youth, still burn with a tempered flame. The refined humanity, the philosophic inquiry, the manly piety, the liberal accomplishment, the proper fruit of her early lessons, *all* characterized and enriched the noble production. We presume, of course, that it is to be published.

We subjoin a scheme of the Exercises, on COMMENCEMENT day:

FORENOON.

1. Prayer.
2. Salutatory Oration, (in Latin.) Joseph C. Huske, Fayetteville.
3. Oration. "Moral Influence of Science." Joseph McClees, Tyrrell.
4. Oration. "Rage for Novelty." Richard T. Jones, Virginia.
5. Oration. "Resources of North Carolina." Robert P. Dick, Greensborough.
6. Oration. "Gradual Improvement of Man." Jas. W. Lancaster, Edgecombe.
7. Oration, in French. "Considerations sur l'Influence Intellectuelle de la France." John L. Bridgers, Edgecombe.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration. "Virtue and Intelligence the Safeguards of our Liberty." Willis H. Sanders, Johnston.
2. Oration. "Decline of Morals in our Country." Ashbel G. Brown, Granville.
3. Oration. "Connexion between Intellectual and Moral Cultivation." Samuel J. Person, Moore County.
4. Degrees Conferred.
5. Annual Report.
6. Oration. "The Bonds of Society," with the Valedictory. Walter W. Lenoir, Caldwell.
7. Prayer.

There were thirty-three Graduates, whose names we subjoin, viz:

Chelsey P. P. Barbee, James McClure Boyd, John Luther Bridgers, Ashbel Green Brown, Henry Lawrence Clement, Thomas Arey Covington, William D. Cowan, Robert Paine Dick, Jas. Webb Downey, Philo Henderson, Richard Bradley Hill, Joseph Caldwell Huske, James Patton Irwin, Thomas Lynn Johnston, Richard Thomas Jones, Michael Anderson King, James Warren Lancaster, James Augustus Leak, Walter Waighstill Lenoir, Frederick James Lord, Joseph McClees Thomas Smith D. McDowell, Bartlett Yancy McNairy, Jno. London Meares, John Gray Blount Myers, Samuel Jones Person, John J. Reese, Willis H. Sanders, Thomas Davis Walker, John Thomas Watson, Jno. Lea Williamson, Clement Gillespie Wright.

The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen, Alumni of the Institution: Messrs. H. W. Covington, Richmond County; Jno. W. Cameron, Richmond County; W. S. Green, Danville, Va.; R. H. Claiborne, Danville, Va.; A. Jones, G. H. Wilder, and W. W. Whitaker, Wake County; T. D. Meares, Wilmington; L. H. Taylor, Mississippi; J. J. Jackson, Pittsborough; Henry K. Nash, Hillsboro'; Walter A. Huske, Fayetteville.

Shakespeare's Autograph.—The deed of bargain and sale of a house purchased by Shakspeare in Blackfriars, dated 10th of March, 1612, with the signature of the poet attached to it, which deed was sold in May, 1841, was again brought to the hammer, by Mr. Evans, on Wednesday last, and sold for £145. In 1838 the British Museum gave £130 for the copy of "Florio's Essays of Montague, 1608, with the name "William Shakspeare" written on the fly-leaf. It was doubtless an authentic signature of the poet. On the former occasion when this autograph was sold it brought £160. It was publicly announced that it was bought by Mr. Lambert Jones for the library of the city of London. During the life of Shakspeare, the lord mayor and aldermen successfully resisted the performance of a single play by Shakspeare within their walls, and now they give £145 for his signature.

A Blunt Epitaph.—In Luton churchyard, Bedfordshire, an uncourtly voice from the dead to the living speaks as follows:—

Reader! I have left a world
In which I had much to do,
Sweating and fretting to get rich:
Just such a fool as you.

A man named Robeson was arrested a few days since in Payson precinct, Illinois, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. In searching him they found upon his person letters from *six wives*, all living, which he has married in different parts of the country. He had a wife with him at the time of his apprehension.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.

The Western Christian Advocate, one of the organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is published weekly in Cincinnati. Its editor has recently visited Kentucky, and from an interesting account of his journey, we extract the following, to us, very interesting paragraph concerning the great man of the nation and his household:

A person who sees so many newspapers as an editor's exchange list furnishes, could scarcely visit Lexington without making some inquiry concerning Ashland and its proprietor. It happened that our well tried friend, brother Bascom, was the long and intimate friend of Mr. Clay. Their acquaintance was formed when the former travelled Danville circuit in 1816, who, by his powerful eloquence, cogent reasoning, and overwhelming Scriptural authorities, gave a death-blow to the rife Arianism of that country, which threatened to overrun Kentucky. Our kind host conveyed us to Ashland; but the proprietor was not at home. On hearing, however, of our visit, we received a most cordial invitation to dine at Ashland, of which we availed ourselves, and spent three full hours in very pleasant chat with our kind entertainer, and three more agreeable hours we never spent in all our life. Mr. Clay is sixty-five years of age, but might pass for fifty, and will, in all probability, be well capable of public business till fourscore pass over his head, if God spare him that long. His manners are as plain and republican as they are gentlemanly and unaffected. The moral principle, producing honesty and conscientious fidelity to his trust, seemed to us to have taken deep possession of his mind, and we believe governs his heart. He is now closely engaged in his duties as a lawyer, and does not forget his farm, which is in admirable order. His house is plain indeed, and his improvements around it, consisting of grass lawns, and rows of shade trees planted by his own hands, are in good taste, and in complete keeping with his republican principles and manner of life. And then, Mrs. Clay is more than a pattern—she is an exact model for all the ladies in the land. She minutely superintends all her household affairs. Her little green house, and collection of flowers and shrubs, are most tasty and well selected. But her butter—yes, her *butter* (for we eat some of it)—is superior. From her dairy, conducted under her eye, she supplies the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is no small glory to her, that her son Thomas showed, the other day, the suit which his mother purchased for him with the avails of her butter. Whether her first name be Lucretia or not, we cannot say; but then we are sure she deserves it. The topics of conversation were, moral, religious, and miscellaneous subjects; and we were glad to learn to our satisfaction, that Mr. Clay was a firm believer in the Christian religion—that he read his bible, and attended, with his excellent lady and family, the Protestant Episcopal Church in Lexington, and frequently hears ministers of other Churches.

MR. CALHOUN AND A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In 1834 Mr. Calhoun made a speech on the removal of the Deposites, in which he took occasion to express himself in very strong terms, as is his wont, against a National Convention. We annex an extract. After reading this, one will not be suprised that Mr. Calhoun's friends in his own State are the very first to appoint Delegates to a National Convention!

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Calhoun in 1834.

"Mr. Calhoun said that the Senator from Kentucky, in connexion with this part of the discussion, read a striking passage from one of the most pleasing and instructive writers in any language, (Plutarch)—the description of Cæsar forcing himself, sword in hand, into the Treasury of the Roman Commonwealth. We are at the same stage of our political revolution, and the analogy between the two cases is complete, varied only by the character of the actors and the circumstances of the times. That was the case of an intrepid and bold warrior, as *an open plunderer*, seizing forcibly the treasury of the country, which, in that Republic, as well as ours, was confided to the legislative department of the Government. *The actors in our case are of a different character—artful, cunning, and corrupt politicians* and not fearless warriors. They have entered the Treasury, not sword in hand, as public plunders, but with the *false keys of sophistry, as pilferers*, under the silence of midnight. The motive and object are the same, varied in like manner by character and circumstances. 'With money I will get men, and with men power,' was the maxim of the Roman plunderer. With money we will get *partisans, with partisans votes, and with votes money*, is the maxim of our public pilferers. With men and money Cæsar struck down Roman liberty at the fatal battle of Phillippi, never to rise again—from which disastrous hour all the powers of the Roman Republic were consolidated in the person of Cæsar, and perpetuated in his line. With money and corrupt partisans, a great effort is now making to choke and stifle American liberty, through all its natural organs—by corrupting the press, by overawing the other departments, and, finally, by setting up *a new and polluted organ*, composed of *office-holders* and *corrupt partisans, under the name of a National Convention*, which, *counterfeiting the voice of the People*, will, if not *resisted* in their name, *dictate the succession;* when the deed will be done—the revolution be completed—and all power of our Republic, in like manner, be consolidated in the President, and perpetuated by his dictation."

In a paper entitled Forensic Eloquence, in the last number of the Knickerbocker, there are some good things—for example:

Modes of obtaining the good-will of Juries.—"The contrivances of counsel to obtain the good-will of the jury are sometimes very ingenious and amusing. It was said by an eminent lawyer in one of the Eastern States when speaking of a learned brother, that the latter had the advantage of him in one respect. He was in the habit of using tobacco, and, when engaged in his argument, would turn to some prominent juryman who was a lover of the weed, and in an off hand, familiar way, ask him for a quid. The juryman, flattered at finding such a similarity of tastes and habits between himself and the dignified counsel, would follow the example, and the good impression made on his mind was not unfrequently transferred from the advocate to his cause. Even so eminent an orator as Patrick Henry did not disdain to have recourse to vulgar phrases and vulgar modes of pronunciation, to gain the favorable ear of the illiterate; and Miss Martineau relates that Webster, at the trial of the Knapps, made careful inquiries into the dispositions and pursuits of those to whom he was about to speak."

Auron Burr's style of Speaking.—"Of all the eminent lawyers of this country Aaron Burr was most distinguished for his power of condensation. Even when replying to a speech of Alexander Hamilton (no illogical reasoner) which had occupied near six hours in its delivery, he spoke only for an hour and a half. He never sacrificed his logic to his rhetoric. Metaphors, similes, and illustrations of all kinds, he unsparingly rejected, when they contributed nothing to the force of his argument. In every thing he said he aimed at an energetic brevity. Strike out a single word from one of his sentences, and, like an arch that has lost its keystone, the whole fabric falls. It may, indeed, be questioned whether he did not carry his love of brevity to excess, and did not fall into the error of clothing his thoughts in so plain and unadorned a dress as to render them distasteful to uncultivated minds."

Horses.—An ounce of *prevention* is worth a pound of *cure*. Horses should never stand long on a dry plank floor. Their fore feet, particularly, should rest on something more pliable. Some, who object to loam and to tan bark, keep a trough of water and require the horse to stand in it for hours. By travelling fast on hard roads a fever is created in the fore feet, and road horses are ten times more subject to it than farm horses. When a horse has travelled all day on a hard road, it is cruel to make him stand all night on a hard floor.

From the Richmond Whig.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

A correspondent furnishes an apt and suitable quotation from the Enquirer in relation to Mr. Calhoun. We give one or two also—upon reading which the reader will be inclined to ask: "Can it be possible? Did I hear aright the report, that the Enquirer had pledged itself to support for the Presidency this latitudinarian—this politician always in extremes—never right—and never to be trusted?"

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 22*d*, 1833.

"We retort upon the Telegraph the falsehood which it has charged upon us. Its Editor knows, as well as we do, that John C. Calhoun was an advocate of the tariff system in 1816—that he went out of the war, an ultra stickler for the powers of the Federal Government—that he supported the Bank—a general system of Internal Improvements—and the *protective system* as the *permanent policy* of the Government. The loyal Telegraph knows, and his political master knows, that in spite of his late equivocating speech, *he* was the advocate of the bill of 1816—that there is not one word about raising *revenue* in his speech of 1816; and that he insisted that manufactures should be established by protection *beyond the reach of contingency;* and that he strenuously supported the oppressive and odious system of *minimums*. In his late reply to Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster let him very gently off—but as far as the following extract from his speech goes, it is correct:

"The Tariff of 1816, was introduced, carried through and established under the lead of South Carolina. Even the *minimum* policy is of South Carolina origin. The Hon. gentleman himself supported, and ably supported, the Tariff of 1816. He has informed us, sir, that his Speech on that occasion was sudden and off-hand, he being called upon by the request of a friend. I am sure the gentleman so remembers it, and that it was so; but there is, nevertheless, much method, arrangement and clear exposition, in that extempore speech. It is very able, very much to the point, and very decisive. And in another Speech, delivered two months earlier, on the proposition to Repeal the internal Taxes, the honourable gentleman had touched the same subject and had declared "that a certain encouragement ought to be extended, at least to our Woolen and Cotton Manufactures." I do not quote these Speeches, Sir, to show that the honorable gentleman has changed his opinion; my object is other and higher. I do it for the purpose of saying that that cannot be so plainly and palpably unconstitutional as to warrant resistance to law, nullification and revolution, which the honourable gentleman and his friends have heretofore agreed to, and acted upon, without doubt and without hesitation. Sir, it is no answer to say that the Tariff of 1816 was a Revenue Bill. So are they all Revenue Bills. The point is, and the truth is, that the Tariff of 1816, like the rest, *did discriminate;* it did distinguish one article from another; it did lay duties for protection. Look to the case of coarse Cottons, under the minimum calculation; the duty on these was from 60 to 80 per cent. Something besides Revenue certainly was intended in this; and in fact the law cut up our whole commerce with India in that article. It is, Sir, only within a few years that Carolina has denied the Constitutionality of these protective Laws.'

"*We know further*, and we have no doubt, this miserable sycophant of Mr. Calhoun knows the same, that as far down as 1824, he was in favour of building up manufactures by the scaffolding of the Federal Government. Finding, however, that his ultra doctrines were becoming odious to the South, and that his ambition could never be gratified by this course, he was compelled to yield to the force of Southern sentiment—cooled towards his Federal doctrines—gradually came over to the cause of State Rights;—but like all new proselytes, hurried into excess, and plunged into the other *extreme* of nullification. And now his powerful mind is devoted to the task of *denying* his *old opinions*, and of supporting his *new ones*—never right—but always on extremes. A politician from 1815 down to 1833, utterly unsafe and not to be trusted."

Mr. Calhoun gave the best idea of the Locofoco party when he described it "as held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder." It would puzzle any one to indicate any other fixed principle for its course of action than this very attractive one, or to account for the union within its ranks of so many of the basest demagogues and most profligate politicians. The passion for public plunder, for the "spoils" of office, give to the movements of the Locofoco party an energy, zeal, and union of action that enables it to triumph over the less disciplined forces of the friends of law and order, whose chief object of exertion is the securing of good government. It is surprising, however, to see so many respectable citizens still acting with it, after the melancholy experience we have had for the last fourteen years of its extravagance and corruption, and the blighting effects of its destructive policy upon the commerce and trade of the country. It is natural enough that office seekers and spoils hunters should still find a consolation for all the evils of Locofocoism in the bounties bestowed upon them for services in the war waged upon the credit and trade of the nation, but that sober well-disposed citizens should be deluded to self-immolation on the Moloch altars of Locofocoism by the hypocritical cry of "*Democracy!*" "*Democracy!*" is a matter of astonishment to all enlightened men.

The "Democrats" of Arkansas held a State Convention at Columbus on the 1st ultimo. All the prominent Locos in the State were present. Richard M. Johnson was nominated for the Presidency, and Col. A. H. Sevier, Wm. Fulton, and Edward Cross appointed delegates to the Locofoco National Convention. The month of May, 1844, was designated as the time for the meeting of the National Convention.

The papers have appointed two persons to the Post of Store Keeper at the Washington Navy Yard, made vacant by the death of Cary Selden. By some, Dr. Wm. Crump of Powhatan, and by others, a Mr. Waggaman of Washington, a nephew of Mr. Tyler have been appointed. It is probable—as it is an occurrence quite frequent—that two appointments have been made, and a dozen promises given. Bob, and John Jones, it appears from a letter in the Norfolk Herald, immediately upon the death of Mr. Selden, installed Waggaman, in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy and the President. Dr. Crump, or another gentleman in Va., has, in the meantime, been appointed by the President—and a third by Secretary Upshur.

Richmond Whig.

An Indiana Representative Absquatulated.—'The Rushville Whig of the 26th ult., announces that Mr. George W. Brown, the Loco-Foco Representative from Rush county, has left his family, an amiable wife and four or five small children, and decamped to parts unknown. He is proclaimed a defaulter and a swindler. He is said to have taken with him about $600. He left under the pretence of attending a Loco-Foco Convention, to be holden at Napoleon.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

As the news spreads of the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British Admiral, the fact creates a profound impression, particularly in the Eastern States, where there is much traffic with these islanders. It is not to be presumed that the futile reasons given by the Admiral are the *bona fide* causes of the seizure, for British officers do not often thus gravely stultify themselves; and indeed, it is hardly to be doubted that the seizure is made in anticipation of the French, who, it was feared, contemplated a like act. The British Admiral wishing to anticipate the French Admiral, who has been trumping up reasons against the Sandwich islanders, and who has actually seized upon the Marqueyas, has used, it seems, a more effective trump, for while the French have been deliberating, he has been acting.

Nor is it to be wondered, that this seizure by the British Admiral creates a profound impression in this community. It is not feared, to be sure, that any of our commercial facilities will be interfered with, for the British would hardly be so impolitic as thus to add injury to us to the outrage perpetrated upon another people; but our whalers, our traders and all others who have business to do there, it cannot be expected, will be well pleased, in thus being brought under British rule. The grave complaint, however, is this extension of British power in the Pacific. Owners as we are of the Oregon territory, which they too claim, it is not pleasant to see this great naval power planting herself upon the most important islands of the Pacific, on the great highway of nations, preparatory to adopting the means for prosecuting her claim, or for embarrassing or crippling the force and means of the United States.

As long as Great Britain confined herself to aggressions to India or to China, remonstrance was but feeble from the new world. We mourned over the outrages and the atrocities perpetrated in Affghan to be sure, and we found it hard to reconcile to Christian profession the prosecution of bitter war against the Chinese because under their own municipal laws they destroyed British opium. Such distant aggressions and outrages, however, were so distant that we could not arouse ourselves to that energy of remonstrance that they demanded, perhaps, from the whole civilized world. The seizure of the Sandwich Islands, however, is another matter. If distant from us, the outrage is yet inflicted upon a people connected with us by a thousand agreeable relations, and in whose independence both of England and France, we have a permanent interest. Added to all this there is an enormity of wrong in the act, in whatever point of view it may be considered. There is not a shadow of a real reason given as yet in the paltry correspondence of the British Admiral with the Sandwich Island king. The veil is indeed thrown so carelessly over the real causes of the act, that any body may see through it. Fear of France, hostility to France, every body must see, is the true secret of the thing. How are the British people, moral and Christian people going to justify a wrong so palpable and so outrageous as this, upon the sole ground, that there is apprehension that a like wrong will be done by a neighboring nation with whom they are in a profound peace? Is it politic thus not only to inflame the passions of the already sufficiently excited Frenchman, but to excite and inflame like passions in these United States?

It seems to us sometimes in looking at these repeated aggressions of the English power in all parts of the world, that often as might has forgotten right, it has never more forgotten it than in this instance. The Sandwich Island Government was just and harmless to all nations so far as we could see. It sought only amity and concord with the whole world, and to do a wrong to another people was as far from its heart as from its manifest interests. Now, if in India, or China, or elsewhere, there has been probable cause for taking up arms against barbarous or half civilized men, there was no probable cause here. The seizure of Aden from the Arabs for an example, a post of vast importance for the British Government in India, may be justified, perhaps, upon the grounds that as the Arabs were against every man, every man might be against them; but here are an innocent, amiable people, whose hands are open for all men, thus stripped of their legitimate government while another is imposed upon them under the threat of a bombardment and a cannonade. We forbear, however, to dwell further upon this outrage till we hear what the British Government has to say to the conduct of their admiral. We must confess, though, in the meantime, that we do not think any British officer would have taken so grave a step without high authority from home.

First Caricature of the Campaign.—Robinson, the noted lithographer, has come out with a caricature called "The Great American Steeple Chase of 1844," which will take.

The different candidates are represented on their respective courses, racing towards the Presidential House.

On the leading nag, half horse and half alligator, at his ease, and with the smile of assured success, sits *Henry Clay;* next behind on his nullification *cooter*, (turtle) embedded almost in a clay bank, is *J. C. Calhoun*, complaining of his slow coach. On a *fox*, taking a short but *dirty* cut, is Mr. *Van Buren;* while Mr. *Buchanan* seems to have been thrown in the race; and, possibly stunned by the fall, and unconscious of the present, is ejaculating a declaration of the past, (before he thought of being a Pennsylvania Democrat,) "If I thought I had a drop of Democratic blood in my veins, I would let it out."

Mr. *Cass*, mounted on a donkey, is making vain efforts to bring his dull animal into the field, while *R. M. Johnson*, on a *whitey brown* nag, with blind staggers, is foundered.

In the President's mansion, Tyler is seen just aroused by his "favorite son" from a long nap, in which he has been dreaming that he was to be President; and in the background Com. Stewart in a boat, hauling his wind, and determining to stick to the sea, and Gen'l. Scott looking on says, or seems to say, "I don't care about being President—I am at the service of my country."

Altogether we look upon this as a happy, good natured hit—and hope Robinson will make out well by it.—*N. Y. American.*

The Norfolk Herald says that the special messenger, whose flying visit in pursuit of President Tyler created so much commotion, proves to be only *an office-seeker!* We are glad to hear that he went back 'with a flea in his ear.' The Herald says the President didn't even ask him to dinner. We don't wonder at it. If he were expected to feed the whole mangy, hungry crew who dog his heels for the official crumbs, he would be eaten out of house and home in a fortnight's time. He feeds them as he does the men who put him in office—on 'Virginia abstractions.' We used to wonder what 'Virginia hospitality' consisted in: but this solves our doubts.

Tribune.

"What did your godfathers and godmothers promise for you?" asked a clergyman of a candidate for confirmation. "I've heard that they promised to gie me half a dozen silver spoons, but I've never had 'em tho'."

The President of the United States left this city yesterday at noon in an extra train of cars for Baltimore, on his way to the North. He is accompanied in his excursion by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and will be joined by the Secretary of War (now in the North) at New York.

The President was escorted from his residence to the Railroad Depot by the Washington Benevolent Society and a number of citizens on foot and in carriages, preceded by a Band of Music; and was attended on his way as far as Baltimore by a committee consisting of the Mayor and several gentlemen of this city.

Arriving at Baltimore at a little after two o'clock, the President was received with a salute of twenty-six guns, and, being met at the corner of Pratt and Cove streets by the committee of arrangements, with the Mayor of Baltimore at their head, was welcomed to the city's hospitalities, and was then conducted to Barnum's Hotel, where he received the visits of a number of his fellow-citizens.

The President is to proceed on his way to Philadelphia this morning, in a special train of cars, accompanied by a committee of the citizens of Baltimore.—*Nat. Int.*

The U. S. Schooner Grampus.—We copied a day or two ago a paragraph from the Albany Journal, in which it was stated that letters had been received from Lieut. Gansevoort, announcing that the *Grampus* had sailed on a distant cruise, with secret orders, and would not therefore be heard from for some time. We regret to learn, however, that *this information is inaccurate*. The Grampus sailed from Charleston early in March, with orders from Commodore Stewart, commanding the Home Squadron, to which she was attached, to cruise between Cape St. John's and Cape Hatteras until her provisions were exhausted, and then put into Norfolk. As no tidings have been received of her having been spoken, and as her provisions must have been exhausted long ago, there is too much reason to fear that the vessel is lost, and that her officers and crew have found a sailor's grave in the deep of the ocean.—*N. Y. American.*

The following is a list of the officers on board this vessel: Albert E. Downes, Lieut. Commanding; Lieuts. George M. McCreery, Wm. J. Swann, Hunn Ganseevort; Jas. S. Thatcher, purser; T. S. K. You, master; E. C. Conway, ass't. surgeon; Midshipmen A. J. Lewis, E. N. Beadel; Geo. L. McKenney, captain's clerk.

U. S. Loan.—A letter from New York says: "It is stated that a loan of $50,000, secured by Government 6 per cents. was made on Saturday at 2½ per ct. to run six months—a rate of interest low enough, and approaching quite near enough to the European standard. Notes of merchants of good repute are readily cashed at 3½ per cent."

Ohio—The United States District Court for Ohio has lately been in session at Steubenville in that State. More than one thousand cases of applicants for the benefit of the bankrupt law were before it. A correspondent of the Marietta Intelligencer, writing thence, gives the following hit at the lawyers:

"Lawyers are thicker here than were frogs in the land of Egypt. Nearly every county in the State has a representative from the legal profession, and some of them a dozen or more. There are probably two hundred now in Court. 'La, me,' said the landlady of one of the hotels, as a hundred or so sat at her table this morning, 'there are more lawyers here than there will ever be in heaven.'"

Miller the Preacher has postponed the end of the world until the next equinoctial storm, having made a mistake of six months only in six thousand years. The reason probably why the stormy period of next September is fixed on, is that the wind will frighten more of his silly followers than in April and the summer months. This will be good news to scoffers, as the Millerites term unbelievers in their doctrines.—*Express.*

"The Midnight Cry" announces that Miller, the destruction prophet, remains very ill, and it is thought that there is but a faint chance of his recovery. The excitement created by this man, great as it was, seems to have completely passed away. No more is heard of nightly watchings, or of ascension robes; and yet notwithstanding the explosion of Millerism, it is only necessary for some other "prophet" equally bold, to show himself, to secure the same degree of success. There is nothing so popular as humbug of this sort.—*Philad. Pennsylvanian.*

The Marriage Question.—The Old School General Assembly of the Prebyterian Church have referred the question of the lawfulness of marriage to a deceased wife's sister, to a Committee, with instructions to inquire whether any alteration is necessary on this point in the Confession of Faith, and if so, to report an amended form to the next General Assembly, to be submitted to Presbyteries for their decision.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY W. MILLER.

A large and most respectable Whig meeting was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening (Wm. B. Wright Esq. Chairman, and Henry [illegible] Esq. Secretary.) at which resolutions for the effectual organization of the party, and setting forth its principles, were adopted. A resolution complimentary to Mr. Miller, our Candidate for Congress, drew out that gentleman in a manly and sensible speech of about an hour's length.

NOBLY DONE!—We are rejoiced to learn by the Charlotte Journal, that Col. Barringer and Edney, the Whig Candidates for Congress in the 2d Congressional District, have entered into an agreement to submit their respective claims to a Convention, to be held on the 4th of July, composed of one Delegate from each Captain's District. This is in the true spirit of Whigs, and we suppose will insure the defeat of Burton Craige, who has hoped to slip in through Whig dissensions. Messrs. Barringer and Edney deserve the thanks of the Whigs throughout the State.

Mr. CALHOUN AND THE U. S. BANK.—In the course of Mr. Miller's Speech here last week he stated that Mr. Calhoun was the author of the bill which passed Congress in 1816, incorporating the late U. S. Bank. Gen. Saunders interrupted him, by denying that Mr. Calhoun had introduced the bill. This was done in so positive a manner that Mr. Miller, though confident that he was right, yet did not press the point, but told the Gen. that Mr. Calhoun at least *voted* for it, and really did boast in 1834, that "but for him the Bank would not have been chartered;" all of which Saunders admitted. Now we have evidence that satisfies us that Mr. Miller was right and the General was so that the General's positive assertion was probably owing, not to a knowledge of the fact which he asserted, but to a presumption that the proof was not at hand, and that he might make a denial at random, which would be believed, as every body knew he had been so long in public life, and ought to know the true state of the case. In the Petersburg Intelligencer which was put to press at about the very moment of the General's denial, we find the following paragraph:—

"We of this generation do not more certainly know that George Washington was the first President of the United States, than we know that John Caldwell Calhoun was the able, zealous, and efficient advocate of the charter of the late Bank. He reported in its behalf, *reported the bill for its charter*, and *voted for it*. That portion of Mr. Madison's message of 1815, which recommended a Bank to the attention of Congress, was referred to a select Committee, of which "John Caldwell Calhoun" was *Chairman*, and he reported a bill for a charter "efficient" that it passed both houses, and was the signature of the President made the law of the land, Mr. John Caldwell Calhoun voting for it."

In the "Life of John C. Calhoun," published by his friends, (pages 16–17.) it will be found that the Session of Congress of 1814–15, a Bank bill was introduced by the Administration or Republican party, providing for a capital of fifty millions, to consist almost entirely of government stock. Mr. Calhoun had the good sense to see that such a Bank would not remedy the evils under which the country was then laboring, and *proposed a substitute* for the bill, which was adopted at first, but afterwards rejected, and another bill passed, which President Madison vetoed, not on Constitutional grounds, but because it would not afford the relief required by the Treasury.

At the next Session, 1815–16, *in consequence* of the prominence he had acquired at the preceding Session on the Bank Question, Mr. Calhoun was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Currency. (See Life of Calhoun, page 18.) The "Life" does not say in so many words, that Mr. Calhoun introduced the bill; for that is a responsibility which the Calhounites would like now to throw off, as Gen. Saunders attempted to do. But it says, 'The subject of the Currency was particularly entrusted to Mr. Calhoun." (See page 22.) That "the Administration was in favor of a Bank, and the President, (Mr. Madison) recommended one in his Message at the commencement of the Session." That "*the great body of the Republican party in Congress concurred in the views of the Administration*, but there were many of them who had, on constitutional grounds, insuperable objections to the measure. These, *added to the Federal party, who had been against the war and were, in consequence, against a Bank*, constituted a formidable opposition."

The "Life" goes on to say, that Mr. Calhoun was opposed "*in the abstract*," to the whole banking system; but "perceiving then no other way of relieving government from its difficulties, he yielded to the opinion that a bank was INDISPENSABLE." [Like many other of the South Carolina and Virginia "abstractions," which are fine enough to look at, or talk about, but utterly unfit for *use*.] When the bill was taken up for discussion, Mr. Calhoun, (evidently in accordance with the custom which gives the author of the bill the opening speech,) led off with a three hours' speech in its favor, which, says the "Life," is said to have been one of the most elaborate and powerful he ever delivered." (Page 23.) The bill passed, and as our readers of course know, the late Bank of the United States.—Gen. Jackson's celebrated "Monster,"—was created by it. It was followed up by another bill, which Mr. Calhoun supported, prohibiting the receipt of notes of non-specie paying Banks; and "through the joint agency of the two measures, (says the "Life,") *the currency was brought to the specie standard*, and the evil remedied."

And now, forsooth, the Address of the South Carolina Convention falsifies history by asserting, that "Few men have been so efficient in saving the liberties of the country from that most dangerous of all the instruments of *Federalism*, a U. S. Bank!!" Is not this a bold declaration for the author of the Bank, and its most strenuous defender even after Jackson had vetoed a bill for its re-charter!

P. S. Yesterday's Register contains a letter from Mr. Miller, showing from the Journal of the House of Representatives, for 1815, page 136, that on the 8th of January, 1815, Mr. Calhoun did introduce the Bank Bill, which Gen. Saunders denied that he had introduced. In our next we will publish the letter, which contains other interesting facts.

Messrs. Miller and Saunders are to address the people of Wake on Monday next, the first day of the Special Superior Court.

THAT SHEEP STORY.—In his speech here, Gen. Saunders related an anecdote about Mr. Macon and his sheep, which we hope he will tell wherever he goes. It is dry, to be sure, but the Whigs will laugh at it, if the Locos wont. After premising that his object was to illustrate the propriety of adhering literally to the very letter of the Constitution, we may relate the story, which ran somewhat thus:—

Mr. Macon, on starting for Congress on one occasion, gave his overseer written directions as to the management of his plantation during his absence, which he calculated would not be longer than May. One item of the instructions was, that his sheep were to be kept in a certain field. Well, the overseer obeyed instructions to the letter, and the old gentleman, when he came home, at a somewhat later period than he had expected, called for an account of his stewardship. Among the rest, "how are the sheep?" demanded he. "Dead, sir." "Dead! how's that!" "Why, sir, you told me to keep them in that field, and when the Summer came on, the water dried up, and they all died." "But why didn't you move them to another field?" "Oh sir, I looked into the paper you gave me, and it wasn't *thar*."

We must say, that we have seldom seen a joke so much relied on by its author, so little relished by his friends. They appeared to be sensible, if the General was not, that by his own showing, his great favorite, Calhoun, has proved a most unfaithful overseer; for he has advocated Protection, Tariff, Bank, and Internal Improvements, though the General asserts, and every body is willing to admit, that neither Tariff, Bank, nor Internal Improvements is once mentioned in the Constitution. They doubtless thought, too, that rather than all the sheep should have died, the overseer would have done well to exercise a little common sense; just as, under the 17th paragraph of the 8th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution, Congress is vested with power to use a little discretion to do what "may be necessary and proper" for carrying on the government. But the General's idea is, that the Government had better be permitted to die, than do any thing not *expressly* laid down in the Constitution.

Whenever any great good is to be accomplished —the sheep to be preserved from perishing for want of water—up starts some Locofoco overseer with objections to the exercise of a "doubtful power,"—but it is all right when Jackson and Van Buren violate the Constitution to destroy the public prosperity.

A Tariff for Protection, even incidental Protection, was pronounced by Gen. Saunders, in his speech here, unconstitutional.

The first Tariff bill passed by the first Congress of the U. S. in 1789, declared in its preamble, that it was necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the U. S., *and the encouragement* AND PROTECTION OF MANUFACTURES."

And this act President WASHINGTON signed on the *4th of July*, 1789.

Who cares for Gen. Washington's opinion? Is not Gen. Saunders much higher authority than all the Fathers of the Country put together?

SUPREME COURT.

The Summer Term of the Supreme Court of North Carolina commenced its Session, in Raleigh, on Monday last.

In the last North Carolinian, the Editor, or whoever wrote the Editorials, has asserted, that what he calls "a kiss" at Gen. Saunders, (but which is well known to have been no such thing,) proceeded from a little group, of which the Editor of the Observer was one." He says he "had his eye upon them, and knows them," &c.

Now we state, and can prove, and *do* prove, below, that this assertion of the Editor, or whoever else it may be, is a *deliberate, unqualified, utter* FALSEHOOD, *known and admitted to be such by the Editor and various members of his party before the falsehood was published.* The following notes establish this:—

Mr. Holt: The undersigned were near you at the time which is twice noticed in the Carolinian of this date, when Gen. Saunders complained of the whistling, (not hissing as the Carolinian says,) and were the only persons near you at the time, and they know, that the whistling did not proceed from either of us or themselves; but that it appeared to proceed from a crowd of persons, among whom were a number of boys, who stood upon a platform, several feet from where you and we stood, on the floor, and who were quite as near to Gen. Saunders himself as they were to us. Their backs, moreover, were towards us, and their faces towards Gen. Saunders. We did not know who they were that whistled.

JAMES BANKS,
June 10, 1843. J. M. STEDMAN.

In addition to the above, the subscriber states, that you were replying, *in a low and respectful manner*, to a question proposed by him, *(in an undertone, at the very instant* the whistling of which Gen. Saunders complained was heard.

JAMES BANKS.

[We may here remark, that Mr. Stedman was sitting, whilst Mr. Banks and ourself were standing some two or three feet off, and moreover, that we are confident, that at no one time during the debate was there even a *little* group of persons about us, who had purposely taken a position where we were liable to interruption. But to proceed.]

Mr. Holt: In a conversation with Gen. Saunders, I told me, he was satisfied that you had nothing to do with the interruption of which he complained during his speech in the Court House on the 5th inst.

A. TORRENCE.
June 10, 1843.

[Next we have the evidence of two gentlemen, that a prominent Locofoco told them, that "the interruption Mr Saunders had complained of was at first supposed to proceed from you, but that" ——, a still more prominent Locofoco, both being very intimate with the Editor of the Carolinian,) "had stated in his presence, that he was looking at you at the time, and that you had no agency in it." We do not care to publish these names, but any one who feels curious about it can be furnished with them.]

E. J. HALE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* A day or two after you were speaking at the Court House, I met with W. H. Haywood on Green Street, and asked him how he liked your speaking or views of the candidat s. In answer to my inquiry, he used some expression about you, stated that you had contradicted Mr. Saunders while speaking about the Banks. I mentioned that I understood some boys had interrupted Mr. Saunders, and he, Mr. Bayne, replied yes, *that* was some boys.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
June 12, 1843.

And now, having fastened this vile slander upon the Carolinian, and even brought home to the Editor and his party a previous knowledge of its falsehood, we have but a word or two to add. The Carolinian has, for the second time, alluded to the difficulty between Mr. Louis D. Henry and ourself in 1834; in regard to which we have only now to say, that we are quite ready to renew the discussion of that matter whenever the Carolinian or its party may think they can gain any thing by it. For the present we forbear, with the single remark, which we deem called for by the Carolinian's insinuation, that, if we felt inclined to insult any one, we would not select a man who had challenged a blind man to fight a duel, nor one who had challenged a member of a church. There is no "risk to be run" with such persons. A man who challenges another who he knows can't fight or won't fight, may not be a coward, but he certainly is guilty of a very cowardly act.

There are other falsehoods in the Carolinian relating to us, which we will not take the trouble to prove. We have sufficiently exposed the character of that paper.

THE TARIFF.—Our readers will bear in mind, that the great arguments with which the South has for the last twenty years been arrayed against a Protective Tariff, are, that it levies a tax upon the consumer of all protected goods, in favor of the manufacturer: That it takes money out of the pockets of the Southern people to put in the pockets of the Northern manufacturer: That it robs the South to enrich the North: That the price of every protected or prohibited article at once rises, &c. &c.

It has been of no avail to disprove all these allegations by the fact, which cannot be disputed, that under all tariffs goods have continued to fall in price, and that especially under the present much abused Tariff goods are lower than ever before known. Reading and reflecting men have been convinced by this practical contradiction of free trade theories; but the great mass, deluded by demagogues, still regard the Tariff as a terrible monster. What will Locofocoism say to the following, taken from the most respectable of their free trade organs of New York? It will be seen, that the complaint now is, not that the South is impoverished by protection, but that the competition produced at the North puts down goods so low as to break the manufacturer. And this is stated as a settled principle, an inevitable result of protection and prohibitory duties.

It seems to us, that the South at least has no reason to complain, if the Tariff brings down the price of every protected article. Besides getting goods at a lower price, the rush of so many persons into the manufacturing business, not only withdraws them from agricultural pursuits, but creates so many customers for the agricultural productions of the South. We are benefitted every way. It is only the manufacturer who is injured, and he soon learns to make money, even at the low prices.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

A CHAPTER ON THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

Among the events which have been talked of in the city, for a day or two, is the failure of Mr. Simmons, the United States Senator from Rhode Island. Mr. Simmons was, not long since, said to be worth a handsome estate, which he had amassed by calico-printing. In the course of a few months the accumulations of years have disappeared, and he finds himself unable to meet his engagements. The history of this reverse is instructive, and deserves to be framed and glazed and hung up in the bed chamber of every member of Congress and every manufacturer, where it can be read every morning.

When the new tariff was passed, Mr. Simmons, then Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, in the Senate, was one of the most zealous champions of restriction. Being a manufacturer, he imagined that his own interest would be promoted by high duties, and accordingly he brought in one of the three bills out of which the present tariff was finally compounded. Of course, Mr. Simmons took care to see that the calico-printers should be properly protected. In framing the law, he and his associates put a duty of nine cents on every square yard of printed calicoes, which amounts to a prohibition. Since that time, the importation of printed calicoes from abroad has almost entirely ceased, and we are told by an importing merchant that probably not fifty cases of this kind of goods have been brought into the country, so completely have the high duties excluded them.

The calico printers of America, Senator Simmons and others, being thus left in the entire monopoly of the market, from which they had driven the foreign manufacturer, imagined that, in order to enrich themselves, they had only to go to work and give the country plenty of printed calicoes. The effect has been precisely what has always followed the laying of exorbitant duties; the rival manufacturers have ruined one another. Too many persons engaged in the business, and engaged too deeply; invested in it too much capital, and employed too much labor, and produced more goods than were wanted. Large quantities of cotton cloth were purchased in haste, passed under the engraved rollers, and impressed with colored sprigs and flowers, and so great has been the overproduction, that in many instances, they cannot now be sold for enough to pay for cost of the cloth before it was stamped. Mr. Simmons has failed, and we are told that all the job-calico-printers of Rhode Island, by which we understand those who purchase the cotton cloth they print, have failed with him—fellow victims of his zeal for protection.

Mr. Simmons and his friends cannot complain that they foundered for want of proper warning.—They embarked on an ocean swimming with wrecks. The history of our commercial tariffs show that every increase of duties leads to excessive competition, and stimulates the production of the protected articles to a degree far beyond the demand. Never were the duties raised without hundreds of manufacturers being ruined, and their goods sold below cost. This consequence was pointed out by the friends of free trade, again and again, in the discussions which ended in passing the new tariff.

Meantime, we hear of numerous other instances of the ruin which the unhealthy competition, awakened by the new tariff, has brought upon the manufacturers. All over New England are felt the fatal effects of that eager competition which an increase of duties is certain to bring with it.

THE COLUMBUS TRIALS.—The trial of McKeen, for robbing the Bank at Columbus, Georgia, was continued on his motion, and that of Col. John Lang Lewis, State Solicitor, then took place. The Jury was not formed till 336 persons were called. The trial lasted eight days, and was conducted by fifteen Lawyers, eight for the prisoner and seven for the State. After deliberating 30 hours, the Jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. A letter to the Georgia Recorder says,—

"It is impossible for me to portray the mortification which manifested itself in the countenance of almost every person upon the announcement of the verdict; not that any person desired the conviction of an innocent man, but because every one who heard the evidence believed the defendant to be guilty, and that guilt should be punished. It is truth and no fiction, that the people left the court house with the slow, solemn motion, sad aspect and mortified feelings, akin to a procession from the grave of some beloved friend; indeed the Laws were outraged and justice buried beneath the verdict of that jury. The verdict is beyond doubt a salve to the feelings of the accused, and may white-wash him in his own estimation; but in the estimation of 99 out of every 100 in this community, of whatever party, he is damned to all intents and purposes."

On the next day a great meeting of the people of Columbus was held, at which it was resolved to petition the Legislature to change the mode of selecting Juries, and to request Col. Lewis to resign his office.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The following has been handed us for publication, and we give it *verbatim:*—

State of N C Wake County—Wake County

Wee the undersiners dou Surtify that we have bin squaneted with gadding vaughn for some years before his yeare was bit off and bin acquainted with him sence twel vary lately & wee dou know that it was bit off in a fite with Mr Jenks wee surtify that wee no harm of him this the 15 of October 1842 this is to surtify that I did Bite of his yeare

Seth Jenks and others

I one of the acting Jeysteces of the pece for Wake County do Seartify that the abuve riting is just and true for I war noing to it all this the 17. day of October 1842

JOHN BABB. JP—

Mr. E. J. Hale,—Sir: I write you a few lines to inform you that the Terrapins have crossed over into South Carolina. I saw one a few days since in the possession of —— ——, of Bennettsville, S. C. *what* had two separate heads, and each one appeared to do its own thinking. —— intends to domesticate it. It is quite small.—I think it is this year's growth. The *critter* looks like it might be touched with Nullification, for its heads are a little streaked. I hope the Whigs will say less about the Terrapins in future, for I intend to go for all *what* has two heads, because I have always heard it said that two heads were better than one.

A CLAY WHIG.
Robeson County, June 5, 1843.

GEORGIA.—The Locofoco State Convention of Georgia, consisting of about 200 Delegates, nominated the Hon. Mark A. Cooper for Governor, and Mr. Calhoun for President. There were about 40 Van Buren Delegates, who were opposed to a nomination for President, but they yielded without opposition to the majority.

Gen. Saunders travelled out of his way in his speech, to tell his hearers that Mr. Miller was a native of Virginia, hoping, doubtless, to excite some prejudice against him for not being born in this State. We take it for granted that it was not Mr. Miller's fault that he was born in Virginia, especially as he came to this District when he was a little boy, learning to read, and has resided in it ever since, except whilst at the University, Chapel Hill.

Whether he is as much identified with the District in interest and feeling, as Gen. Saunders, may be inferred from this, and from the facts, that the General himself was born very near to the Virginia line, lived there till he was perhaps 30 years old, then moved to Salisbury, and has only lived in this District some 8 or 10 years. His particular affection for this town, especially, may be evidenced by the speech he made when "serving his native county" of Caswell, somewhere about 1817, in which, as well remembered by old citizens of this place, he sneered at the idea of Fayetteville being a commercial town. It might sell, he thought, *a few bushels of ground peas*, and if that made a commercial town, it was doubtless so; but *he* had never heard of it as a place of trade.

The friends of Gen. Saunders complain that we treat him roughly. If we do, it is because we have no respect for his political character and principles, (and precious little for his personal,) and because he thought proper to speak disrespectfully of Editors generally with reference to the Editor of the Observer in particular, in his Speech here. Your lordly Member of Congress, full of his own self-importance, who has grown fat and saucy by feeding so long upon the public crib, shall not with impunity treat with disrespect, or affect to look down upon, a class who are at least as much entitled to respect as their revilers. Indeed, it may be set down as a self-evident proposition, that no politician really worthy of respect himself, ever indulged in a wholesale denunciation of the Press. Such denunciation is evidence that he is an enemy to public liberty, of which the Press is one of the main props, or that he feels himself obnoxious to its censure.

We heard a characteristic anecdote a day or two ago, which happily illustrates Gen. Saunders's passion for office, and determination, let who will work, to provide for himself out of the public treasury. The story runs thus:

During the hot canvass between Brown and himself last Winter for the office of Senator, it is understood that Brown proposed to him that they should both withdraw, and leave the Legislature to select some third person. Saunders unhesitatingly rejected the proposition. But a few days afterwards a new idea occurred to him, and he forthwith despatched a message to Brown proposing that they should both withdraw and *have Chief Justice Ruffin elected.* To which Brown is reported to have replied very laconically and pointedly, that he (Brown) *was no candidate for the Supreme Court Bench!*

We do not vouch for the truth of this anecdote, but it was told to us by a leading Democrat, who, however, is no special friend of Romulus M. Saunders, Ex-Judge, Ex-Attorney General, Ex-Spanish Commissioner, (or Dutch, we forget which,) Ex-Congressmen, Ex-Assemblyman, Ex-Candidate for Governor, Ex-Candidate for Senator—or actual candidate for any other office his party may have to give away.

A PICTURE OF THE LOCOS, *by a master hand.*—One of the last acts of Thomas Loring, as late Editor of the Standard, was to give his subscribers a terrible scoring for their ill treatment of himself. The following are among the compliments he pays them:—

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

"On a recent return of a Collector from the counties of Franklin & Warren, our returns, exclusive of premiums, were between 34 and 35 dollars. But there were other returns which ought to be submitted to the candid consideration of every man who cares any thing about the success of the North Carolina Presses, and especially those of his party. The returns from those who are *bad, insolvent, moved away,* and otherwise unavailable amounted to eighty three dollars! Besides some 18 or 20 dollars where men who were able to pay, stated they had sent the money, when in fact they had not.

In attempting to prevent this ruinous *plunder* of our hard-earnings, we adopted the only rule that could preserve us. Will it be believed, that *leading Democrats,* not only got mad because this rule of self preservation was adopted, but have actually become hostile to us—*doing us all the injury they can by telling the truth* and stating such other matters as suits their vindictive purpose? Can such men pretend to be the friends of the Democratic party! Are they the friends of common justice? Will they serve the party on such terms? Ah, no, not they. No one knows how much an editor suffers from the *whims, caprice, meanness and dishonesty* of many persons, if he permits them to get in his debt. We have known cases where *vulgar dignity,* (if we may so term it) has been offended at the mere presentation of a bill, and the man would stop his paper, and become hostile to us and our interests—and although before this transgression against his precious self-consequence, there was "no body like the Editor of the Standard," yet after that, the sagacious and dignified personage perceives, at once, that he is "not fit to be editor." There are men in this State, to whose political and personal interests the editor of the Standard has been sincerely devoted, and the former of which he has carefully promoted, *who have ceased their patronage the moment we took steps to collect our money* when the necessities of our business and the preservation of property required, and we have thus repaid an honest devotion to them and their cause by a *mean and niggardly* refusal to contribute a few dollars punctually, for work and labor done. There are *distinguished citizens,* whose papers were stopped under the rule, and some of whom have never paid one cent towards the support of the Standard, who are as "dumb as an oyster" to all our appeals to their justice and honesty."

Isn't this a flattering picture of his friends, by one who knows them full well? If all his subscribers have paid him in the above proportion, and he has realized only $35 out of every $138 of his earnings, we do not wonder that he has sold out. But what right had he to expect better treatment? Until lately, his Editorial course has been one continued effort at deception and humbuggerry. He may be, for all we know, a very decent man personally, but the whole tenor of the politics of his paper has been to break down the moral feeling of the people, and he who has sowed the wind cannot wonder if he reap the whirlwind. He has much to answer for, for forming the bad character of his subscribers—the "*distinguished*" of whom, he says, have been inspired with a malignant hostility towards him for daring to call upon them for payment of the trifling amount of $3 a year which they had contracted honestly to pay. He confesses that he has been laboring for the political elevation of men who are so "mean and niggardly" as to fly in a passion when civilly asked to pay an honest debt to their benefactor. Neither he nor they make any pretence of their want of ability to pay; but it is their "meanness and dishonesty." In one word it is but carrying out the "repudiating" practices of the party. He erased nearly 500 of his subscribers' names from his list in one week, and many more afterwards, because he could no longer trust them. We have heard that he wiped out his whole list (numbering about 20,) at the Court House of an adjoining county. For all this, his own and his party's principles are to blame. His readers have been badly taught.

But let no one suppose that the Standard's experience in this matter will apply to North Carolina generally; or to the Whig portion of her people at least. We have had an experience of near nineteen years as an Editor, and though we have had our losses, as all Editors and indeed all men in business have, yet we can say with entire confidence, that we believe from 12 to 15 per cent. of our earnings would cover all our losses, by either death, removal, insolvency, or rascality. Let us compare the Whig counties of Montgomery, Anson and Richmond, with the Locofoco counties of Warren and Franklin. *Our* returns from a similar collecting tour this Spring were more than *twenty times* as much as the Standard's, and we found it necessary to strike off but 11 names (out of about 400,) of "bad, insolvent, moved away, and otherwise unavailable" subscribers. We claim credit, not only for our subscribers, but for ourself, in that those who have read our paper have not found in it those "evil communications which corrupt good manners." They have not been taught by it either the principles or practices of Locofocoism.

We hope the Locofoco Editors will see the *moral* of all this, viz: *That it would be their* INTEREST *to set an example of honest dealing to their readers.* And that the honest portion of the Locofocos will likewise see in it a motive to flee from the evil before they too are corrupted, and become as bad as the "distinguished citizens" to whose elevation "the Standard has been sincerely devoted.

GOLD.—The Asheville (N. C.) Messenger says that the Gold Mines lately discovered in Haywood and Macon counties are likely to prove the richest yet discovered in the State. Some of them yield from three to five dollars worth per diem to each hand employed.

TURN OUTS.—The New York Evening Post, (Locofoco,) has an article complaining bitterly against the proprietors of some Northern Factory, for not acceding to the requirements of the operatives who turned out for higher wages; though it is well known that for about five years past those proprietors have not made legal interest on their investment. The "Tribune," its neighbor, reminds the Post that when the Journeymen Printers of that city established a scale of prices for their work, it refused to pay those prices, and denied the right of the Journeymen to establish them. The Post may see the difference between the cases, but we cannot —unless it be, that the Post is Locofoco, and the manufacturers may possibly be Whigs.

The proverb, that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser," is applicable to the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, which says it "hurls back into the teeth of the Editor of the Observer, his charges of falsehood and want of fair dealing in us." Now we made no such charge of "falsehood." We spoke of the "errors" and "unfair comparisons," and "attempts to mislead," of the Jeffersonian, but the word falsehood no where occurs in our correction of its statements. We have only to re-assert, that in every particular, our comparison of the appropriations and expenditures of the Locos and the Whigs, for the past seven years, was taken from *official documents,* and that the comparison is a perfectly fair one, as we can show to any one who has any curiosity on the subject.

The Jeffersonian, it seems, does not consider it fair to include the "payments for the Florida war," &c. among the expenses of Van Buren's administration. We are free to confess, that by deducting this and the other payments, which may be regarded as covered by the "&c." the Jeffersonian may easily prove that Van Buren administered the government without any cost at all.

The Jeffersonian again carefully omits all mention of the Whig appropriations for 1843-4, which are less than 16½ millions a year.

Heavy Verdict.—In the Circuit Court of New York, Judge Kent present, Masterson & Smith have recovered $72 999 98 against the city of Brooklyn for breach of contract, in preventing the plaintiffs from completing a contract made with the city for the supply of stone.

The Stone was to be used in building a City Hall. When the corporation stopped the work, the contractors sued, not for any stone they had on hand, but for the amount they supposed they would have cleared on the whole contract if they had been permitted to complete it.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This company held their annual meeting on the 6th instant.

Officers elected for this year.

Edward L. Winslow, President.

Directors.—Richard Mendenhall, John H. Hall, S. W. Tillinghast, John S. Pearson.

George McNeill, General Agent.

Articles transported on the River the year ending 1st May last.

DOWN.

6497 Bales Cotton,
3989 do Domestics & Yarns,
1675 Bbls: Flour,
223 Hhds: Tobacco,
16 Bbls: Spirits,
1529 Bus: Grain,
1115 Casks Flax Seed,
$816 81 Freight on articles not enumerated.

UP.

48,067 Bushels Salt,
1425 Hogsheads & Pipes,
2181 Barrels,
369 Tierces,
219 Tons Bar Iron,
812 Casks Lime,
$10,684 73 Freight on articles not enumerated, being an *increase* of Tolls as compared with last year, on down Freights, of $146 33 and a *decrease* on up Freights, of $140 16. Increase on the whole, as compared with last year, of $6 17 and as compared with the year previous $330 97.

Why They Yield.—If the Van Buren men give in to the views of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, as to the period of holding the National Convention, as it seems they will do, it will not be on account of any good will towards them, but because they wish to have their aid against Clay as long as possible. They know that if the Magician be nominated in November, many of the friends of the Nullifier will join the Clay ranks at once. By keeping "fair weather" with them until May, they will only give them six months time for their operations against Van, instead of twelve.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Honorable John Quincy Adams was born on the 11th of July, 1776, and consequently will be 76 years old in July next.

Massachusetts.—At the further trial made on Monday last to elect Representatives for the vacant Congressional districts of this State, we are glad to be able to state that in one district at least a choice has been made: Daniel P. King (Whig) having been elected in the Essex (Salem) district by a majority of eighty-three votes over all other candidates. [The majority *against* him at the trial in April last was 1343 votes.]

In the Lowell district there is again no choice, though a Whig gain since the last trial of 496 votes, as far as heard from.

In the sixth district again no choice, though a Whig gain, as far as heard from, since the last trial, of 210 votes.

In the 7th district, as far as heard from, a Whig gain; but general result doubtful.

Gubernatorial Nomination.—The Whig State Convention met at Worcester on Wednesday, and nominated the Hon. John Davis for the office of Governor. He, however, declined. They then, with great unanimity, nominated the Hon. George N. Briggs, of Pittsfield county, for Governor, and the Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth, for Lieutenant Governor. The election takes place in November.—*National Intelligencer.*

MILLERISM

Is the head of a sorry article in a poor paper, published in Fayetteville. It was thought to be a very tasty and classical play upon the name of the Whig Candidate for this District; and it is certainly very witty —very. We hope the perpetrator has been able to survive his excruciating witticism. We will give that man a play upon names, quite as funny as his own, and nearly as mean. If we have read ancient history aright, one Romulus was a famous sucker of goats. We don't know how the modern Romulus came to rejoice in that name—but possibly his mama understood his power of suction, and by prophetic inspiration foresaw his future propensities. *Mulgate hircus,* was considered by Maro the height of absurdity. Gen. Saunders has not found it so. He has become, in process of time, a highly gifted, though insatiable *Uncle Sam sucker.* We have forgotten how long Buffon says the Elephant suckles her young—before the cub is weaned he becomes *very large,* however. How large ought Gen. Saunders to be after 30 years nursing on Treasury milk? Is he not large enough to wean?

Whig Clarion.

THE TERRAPIN LAW

Is working well. The last Edenton Sentinel says:

"A cart, loaded with *Locofoco Terrapins* has just arrived in town, and are offered for sale cheap. This is the effect of the "Terrapin Law," passed by the late Locofoco Legislature. Who would have thought it! Really wonders will never cease. After all that has been said about this Law, we believe it will be productive of more *real good* than any other act of that *wise* body. At all events it is likely we shall get a plenty of Terrapins. We presume "the old chap what kotched 'em" is a real genuine Loco—a little touched with the "snapping turtle."

TARIFF ILLUSTRATION.

"A Yankee went down to Charleston, S. C. to sell ice, and being disposed to get as much for it as possible, he asked one and a half cents per pound. A company of Charlestonians immediately set up opposition to the New Englander, and by way of driving him out of the market, put the price down to one cent per pound.

Brother Jonathan, however, not to be outwitted thus, put his ice down to half a cent per pound. The company then made appeal to the inhabitants of the city for *protection against this monopoly of the stranger,* in a card, an extract from which reads as follows:

"The question for your consideration is *whether you will consent to pay the moderate price of one cent now, and thereby secure yourselves against ever having to pay more, or pay half a cent for a few weeks or a single season, and by so doing fasten upon yourselves a monopoly by which you will always afterwards be compelled to pay a much higher price.*"

This illustrates the question before the people now, the Yankee representing England and the Charlestonians the citizens of our own country.—*North State Whig.*

Mr. Henley, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the district across the river, is very careful to put on an old and shabby suit of clothes whenever he goes out upon an electioneering tour. There is no necessity, however, for his putting himself to all that trouble. Even with a decent suit of clothes he will pass for a shabby fellow.

Louis. Jour.

MARRIED.

In Bladen county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Bond English, Rev. JAMES M. McPHERSON to Miss SOPHIA SMITH, daughter of Dr. John Smith.

In New Hanover county on the 1st inst. by the Rev. C. Shaw, Dr. HANSON F. MURPHY, to Miss ELIZABETH A. only daughter of James Simpson, Esq.

In Duplin county on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Isaac W. West, Mr. GEORGE I. MOORE, of New Hanover, to Miss HULDA, daughter of Mr. Hosea Murray, of the former county.

In Sampson, County on the 6th, inst., GEORGE T. BARKSDALE Esq., to Miss MARTHA ANN PETERSON.

DIED,

In Wilmington on the 29th ult., Miss NANCY COWAN, in the 74th year of her age.

At his residence in Darlington District, S. C., on the 20th of May, Mr. HUGH LIDE, aged 70 years.

In Orange county, on the 2d instant, Mr. JOHN STRAYHORN, Sen., in the 90th year of his age. Mr. S. was a soldier of the Revolution, and was a pensioner at the time of his death. Also, on the 31st ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILSON, consort of Mr. Caleb Wilson, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 16th ultimo, at the house of her grandfather, the Hon. William Davidson, of Charlotte, Miss SARAH ELIZABETH BLAKE, daughter of James H. Blake, Esq., in the 16th year of her age.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, on the 7th day of June, 1843, taken Letters of Administration according to law, on the Estate of Dr. James C. Smith, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

WM. T. SMITH, Adm'r.
June 10, 1843. 58-1m

MORE ROGUERY.—Washington City is full of rumors of extensive frauds upon the Government. The names of the guilty have not transpired.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of N. C. has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent.—3 per cent. for stockholders, and ½ to the State for tax.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 14.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1	$7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses	23 a 28
Beeswax	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	15 a 25	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	4½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20	Sugar, brown	6½ a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Lump,	14
Copperas	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	26
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 12½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—There has been but little business doing for the last week. We refer our readers to to the Prices Current.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 7.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 25; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn, 72 a 75; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 1 90 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has brought 2 dls. this week, but is dull, and it is expected the article will go below that. Tar ranges at 1 06½ of late.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—The mill owners complain of the want of such timber as suits them. Late sales from the pens at 3 to 4 dls. Several rafts of flooring boards have sold lately at 6½, 7 and 7½ dls. on a credit. Also, wide boards at 4 and 4½. Scantling at 3½ and 4, cash. Sales of R. O. hhd. staves at 6½; country shingles at 1 12½, and juniper shingles in bundles at 2½.

Bacon.—No wholesale transactions; getting scarce.

Lard.—In demand and on the rise. Sales in barrels at 9 cents.

Corn.—None at the wharf; store holders are firm at 75 to 80 cts.

In Groceries we hear of no transactions.

A lot of nearly a thousand casks Thomastown lime, was sold at 1 12½; another lot of several hundred, same kind, brought 1 dollar. 150 M. northern brick sold at 6½ to 7 dollars.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—June 7.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4 a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At New York, moderate sales of cotton at prices rather in favor of the buyer; Uplands 5½ to 8. Flour 4 87 to 5 25; Wheat 1 10; Corn 59; Whiskey 23 to 24; Beeswax 29½ to 29¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 7¼.

Total receipts of Cotton at all the ports 2 306,403 bales, against 1,626 951 to same dates last year.

Port of Wilmington.

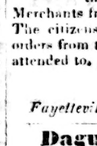
ARRIVALS.

May 31.—Schr. Constellation from New York. June 1.—Brigs Thorn from Somerset, Mass. Sheaf from Thomastown; Schr. Clara from New Castle, Del. 2.—Brig Hudson from Curracoa; Schr. Tiberius from St. Thomas. 5.—Br. brig Sapphire from Antigua. 6.—Schr. Tamerlane from St. Thomas.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GILCHRIST may be found at the Lafayette Hotel until the 17th inst.
June 12.

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



THE SUBSCRIBER is opening, at the Store next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., selected with great care by himself, in the New York market. Physicians and Merchants from the Country are requested to call. The citizens of Fayetteville are assured that all orders from them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1843. 58-tf

Daguerreotype Portraits,

ON the most approved plan, with all the latest improvements, and warranted never to fade, will be taken by HENRY STRINGFELLOW, who has just returned from the North with a complete Apparatus for the purpose.

The public is invited to call at the Planters' Hotel and examine specimens.
June 13, 1843. 58-2w

From the Raleigh Register.

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

We have seen some of the likenesses taken by Mr. Stringfellow, Jr. who is now on a visit to Fayetteville, and they are decidedly the most accurate Daguerreotype representations we have examined.

LARGE AND VALUABLE

STOCK OF GOODS

AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of bringing his present business to a close, will sell at Auction, commencing on Wednesday the 21st inst., and to continue from day to day until sold, his Stock of

Goods, Wares & Merchandize,

Being one of the largest and best assorted Stocks probably ever offered at Auction in this place, consisting of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Silks, Challys, Lawns, Muslins, &c.; blue, green, black, brown, and gray Cloths; Cassimeres and Vestings; Hats and Shoes; Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets; Crockery and Glass Ware; Sugar, Coffee and Tea; Swedes and English Iron; German and Cast Steel; Shot Guns and Rifles,—some fine double-barrelled Shot Guns; Paints and Dye Stuffs; Bagging, Rope, Nails, &c.

Terms liberal and made known at Sale.

P. TAYLOR.
AMOS KIMBALL, Auct'r.
June 8, 1843. 58-2w

☞ All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle as soon as possible. P. T.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on the fourteenth day of July.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM Prin.
Mathematical ditto. ALEX'R WILSON, Jr.
Hillsborough, June 6, 1843. 58-3w

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the late Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any *former year*. Thankful for past patronage, we *hope to continue* to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

May 16, 1843. 54tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 5, 1843. 48-tf

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues. &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver *vs.* David W. McIver.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

55] JOHN MORISON, *C. S. C.*

Doct. PLEASANTS,

ENTERTAINING the most implicit reliance in many of the Botanical Remedies as administered by Thomson, *(by request,)* adopts them in his Practice. Be it understood, then, that he will blend his own with that referred to. He will be found opposite the Planters' Hotel.

May 30, 1843. 56-3w

JAMES E. KEA,
GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING nearly closed my business in Wilmington, I am now able to devote my time to the above business, and respectfully solicit patronage from my friends and the public, and assure them that all business entrusted to my care shall receive the greatest despatch as well as the highest prices secured for Produce, and my constant attendance in the Market will warrant me in assuring my friends that it will be to their advantage to forward their Produce to me, as the difference in prices will more than pay the charges. I can be found for the present at the store of B. F. Mitchell, Esq., on the Wharf, South door in Lazarus's building.

Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1843. 56-3w

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Students connected with this Institution will take place on Thursday 8th June. Select orations will be delivered by the Students at night, after the close of the Examination. Parents, guardians, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

The Exercises of the School will be resumed on Monday 26th June. The Academy will remain under the charge of the same Instructers. The course of Studies is preparatory to the University of North Carolina. French and Spanish are taught without extra charge. The patronage of this Institution has been steadily increasing since it was placed under the control of the present Instructers, and the Trustees feel fully warranted in saying, from the unwearied assiduity manifested by the Teachers, and the thorough and systematic course of instruction pursued, that it presents advantages equal to any similar institution in the State.

Tuition in the Classical Department, $15 per Session. Board $8 per month.

By order, J. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

Oxford, May 18, 1843. 55-4w

Notice to Journeymen Hatters.

20 GOOD JOURNEYMEN at the above Business, will find constant employ and liberal wages at the Domestic Hat Manufactory, Camak, Warren County, Georgia. Apply to

E. A. CRANDALL.

May 16, 1843. 55-4w

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL, PRINCIPALS.

THE Fall Session will commence on Monday the 3d of July, and close on the last of November.

The usual branches of a thorough English education are taught, together with the Latin and French languages. More attention paid to the solid than to the ornamental branches, though the latter are not neglected.

We have in our own family places for four or five more boarders, and as our number is limited, it is desirable that those who wish their children placed under our immediate attention should make *early* application.

Board can be obtained in most respectable families at $10 per month, including all expenses.

TERMS—PER SESSION.

For Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Tuition alone,	17 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano for practice,	5 00
French or Latin,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

References.—John Witherspoon, D. D., Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, Esq., Hon. William A. Graham, Hillsborough; Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh; Rev. D. Stratton, Alfred Hatch, Robert Primrose, Newbern; Rev. Thomas Owen, Wilmington; Rev. A. Wilson, D. D., Rev. John A. Gretter, Greensborough.

May 17, 1843. 55-4w

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges.

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,

100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 25, 1843. 56tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Davidson Brooks and Keziah his wife,
vs.
William Crittenden and Patsey his wife, Hedley Polk, Esther Polk, Mary Polk, William Polk and Shelley Polk, heirs at law of Shelley Polk, dec'd, Martha Coburn, Mary Coburn, and Shelley Coburn, heirs at law of Francis Coburn and Dicy his wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

John A. McRae *vs.* John May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John May, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Daniel McLean *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Elias Sinclair *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Town Lot and Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

James Plunkett *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale shbuld not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

The Executors of John Beard *vs.* William Burnett.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Burnett, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Defendant's interest in Shop and Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Cradle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

STEVENS'S NEW WORK.

INCIDENTS of Travel in Yucatan, illustrated by 120 splendid Engravings, 2 vols. price $5.

E. J. HALE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 14, 1843. 50tf

SELLING OUT at COST!

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all to buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low; we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and slacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro man named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McBryde of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the apprehension (without injury) of the above named Slave.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Hale, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1y

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 22, 1843. 46-tf

McCALLUM & CLARK
TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,		$10 00
	plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,		1 50
Vest, plain,		1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hopes they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same. 39tf

December 31, 1842.